THE PLATFORM.

A STRONG PRESENTATION OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION HEARTILY INDORSED-PROTECTION AND RECIPROCITY-A DECLARATION FOR AN

HONEST DOLLAR - HILL, HIS METHODS AND HIS REC-

ORD ARRAIGNED. Rochester, Sept. 9 (Special).-The Committee on Resolutions, of which Sereno E. Payne was chairman, spent the greater part of the afternoon debating the various planks of the platform. Naturally, the liquor question caused a good deal of discussion; so also did the civil service plank. So much opposition was developed to indorsing this law that after a good deal of wrangling it

was decided to leave it out altogether, and the committee came into the convention without any reference to the subject. When the party leaders heard of this they were considerably exercised. Senator Hiscock protested against it, and finally the members of the committee decided to reconsider the matter. The result was that the plank that appears here was inserted by an overwhelming majority, only two members, Mr. Cronin, of New-York, and Mr.

Andrus, of Eric, refusing to wilndraw their oppo-It is only fair to say, however, that the original action of the committee had some support in

the convention. The platform as finally adopted is as follows: The Republicans of the State of New-York, by their chosen representatives, appeal to the elec-

First. They adhere to the principles on which the National victory was won in 1888, by the decisive electoral votes of this State, and they approve the legislation of the List Congress in the embeddings.

decisive electoral votes of this State, and they approve the legislation of the List Congress in the embodiment of those principles.

Second, They commend the wisdom, patriotism and purity of the Administration of President Harrison, who has brought himself near to the hearts of the people by his ability and fidelity in the enforcement of the laws and the performance of his duties, and also by the admirable presentation of American principles which he has made in his addresses to the people.

Third. The Administration commands the confidence and respect of the American people by its intelligent, efficient and sagacious conduct of the public business in all the Departments, especially by the ability and energy displayed by a distinguished cirizen of this State in building a Navy to become adequate to the National defeace; by the thorough and successful management of the vast transactions of the Treasury under the present Secretary and his lamented predecessor; and by the brilliant and conservative treatment of our foreign relations by the Secretary of State, which has raised the American name to the highest position ever attained among the nations of the globe.

Fourth. The revenue legislation of the List Congress both in the Tariff and the Administrative act.

the highest position ever attained among the nations of the globe.

Fourth. The revenue legislation of the List Congress both in the Tariff and the Administrative act, is a just and proper application of the policy of protection to American labor and the control of home markets for the industry of our own people; and the fruits of this legislation are increasing daily in the establishment of new factories, in steadier employment to wage-earners, in better prices to the farmer for the products of the soil, and in the assurance of financial independence for our country in the face of monetary distress throughout Europe and South America.

Fifth, By well-adjusted treaties of reciprocity, the Administration is opening the marketa of the Western world to our surplus farm produces and manufactures, by admitting free of duty such articles as we do not and cannot produce in adequate quantity and securing in exchange the exemption from duty of such articles as it is profitable for our farms and factories to export. The joint operation of such reciprocity and of the protective system, with the restoration of the American flag to the ocean carrying trade, promises to develon our foreign commerce on a healthful basis

The joint operation of such reciprocity and of the protective system, with the restoration of the American flag to the ocean carrying trade, promises to develop our foreign commerce on a healthful basis advantageous to all our industries.

Sixth. The act of July 14, 1890, provides for the purchase of the silver product of American mines, and issuing of the new Treasury notes, protected by a reserve of 100 cents' worth of silver for every dollar issued. We commend this policy of maintaining gold and silver at a parity, the Treasury notes paid for silver to be kept at par with gold. The voice of New-York is emphatic against any degradation of the currency, and demands with President Harrison that, "every dollar issued by the Government, whether paper or coin, shall be as good as every other dollar."

Seventh. The Republican party, not forgetting the critical days when the needs of the Republic counted neither blood nor treasure, while mindful of the dictates of economy and avoiding reaction invited by excess of appropriations, favors the fulfilment of the pledges given to the soldiers of the Union, that the Nation which they saved would not fail in just treatment of surviving veterans and of the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives that the Nation might live.

Eighth. That we approve the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal under American charter, by American enterprise, and with American capital, es assential to National defence and to the interests of interstate commerce and the trade of the continent.

Ninth. We recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests. We deprecate any attempt to lessen the fruits of toil, or to place honest workmen in competition with paupers and convicts, domestic or foreign. The rigid enforcement of the Alien Labor Contract law is commended. We indorse the laws enacted by the late Republican Congress to protect our people against the influx of the vicious pauper and criminal classes of foreign national decimes o

or foreign. The rigid enforcement of the Alien Labor Contract law is commended. We indorse the laws enacted by the late Republican Congress to protect our people against the influx of the vicious pauper and criminal classes of foreign nations; and we emphatically approve the rigid enforcement of these laws. We indorse the provisions of the act known as the Fassett law, and we condemn the evasion of the provisions of that act by the present State Administration.

Tenth. We reassert the expressed determination of the Republican party to maintain the right of franchise to its fullest extent, and to give all citizens the amplest protection to which they are entitled under the Constitution.

Eleventh. We favor such legislation as will prevent all illegal combinations and unjust exactions by aggregated capital and corporate powers. We insist upon the suppression of all trusts, combines and schemes designed artificially to increase the price of the necessaries of life.

Twelfth. The craelties and persecutions practised upon the Jews in Russia are abhorrent to the sense of justice of this people; and the intervention of our Government by all proper means to secure to the oppressed of all foreign nations equal rights under their laws is commended.

Tairteenth, We reaffirm the Republican party's favor to thorough genuine reform in the civil service, and commend the National Administration for giving effect thereto under existing iaw. And the flugrant and persistent abuses in the State Civil Service by the Democratic Administration, the result of a personal despotism in the Executive Office, which has tolerated and fostered to brought upon it by Democratic maladministration, the result of a personal despotism in the Executive Office, which has tolerated and fostered forought upon it by Democratic maladministration, to the ambition of an audaelous and sensible executive. Thanks are given faithful Republican legislators who have combatted these conditions and, so far us was in their power, rendered them inoperative.

Fiftee

excise legislation for giving local option by counties, towns and cities, and restriction by taxation in such localities as do not by option excited the liquor traffic.

Sixteenth, That there is this year no State tax

ation in such localities as do not by option exclude the liquor traffic.

Systeenth. That there is this year no State tax for general purposes," and a consequent reduction of the tax levy which fixes the lowest rate of State tax in thirty-six years, is the result of wise and for-seeing Republican legislation, under which already direct taxation has been lessened more than \$20,000,000, directly benefiting real estate and personal property, and at the same time establishing the State and municipital credit at the highest level. This work of equalizing and relieving the burden of taxation should be continued to completion on the same lines.

Seventeenth—The refusal of the Democratic Assembly to allow investigations of the State canals and the large expenditures annually made thereon, was confession of the jobbery and dishonesty in the Democracy's perversion of the public property to base partisan uses. The effort of the Republican members of the late Legislature to enforce economy on the public works, the tax of the depublic works, the dental by a Democratic Commended.

Eighteenth. The denial by a Democratic

commended.

Eighteenth. The denial by a Democratic Speaker of the Legislature of the right of petition, in the instance of the memorial of clergymen of all denominations and many other citizens.



stitution requiring the passage of a general bill for the government of cities.

Twenty-first. The passage of the Direct Tax Refunding bill by a Republican Congress and its approval by the Republican Congress and its approval by the Republican President returned to this State \$2,213,000, which would have been distributed to the several counties as their just due, but for Democratic opposition in the Lexislature.

Twenty-second, We denounce the unpatriotic effort of Governor Hill, through the last Democratic Assembly, to place this State in an unfriendly attitude toward the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893; that we recognize the necessity for an exhibition-by the State in keeping with its commercial and industrial supremacy in the Nation; and that we have carly action by the next Legislature providing for a proper exhibit from this State.

Twenty-third, It is a fundamental principle of Republican policy to reduce taxation and to retrench the expenditure of public money whenever it can be done; therefore, in the promotion of that policy the next Legislature is requested to adopt an amendment to Section 13, of Article 6 of the Constitution of this State, expunging therefrom the provision made for the payment of the salary of any judicial officer after the expiration of his term of office.

The following resolution by E. F. Shepard, of

The following resolution by E. F. Shepard, of New-York, was by unanimous vote of the Committee on Resolutions recommended and presented to the convention, and was carried:

Resolved, That the Republican party of the State recognize the supremacy in shipping and commercial matters of the beautiful metropolis of the Nation at the mouth of the Hudson, and will encourage the American spirit that is determined to carry that supremacy still higher, and to build American ships, manued by American seamen, both for carrying all American trade, and, as far as possible, that between other countries.

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE TICKET.

ALL THE LEADERS AGREE THAT THE CONVEN TION'S WORK WAS WELL DONE.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 9 (Special).-The most satis the announcement of Mr. Fassett's nomination is the emphatic way in which it is indorsed by all elements of the party, particularly by those who from what has happened in the post might be supposed to be somewhat lukewarm toward the ticket. Congressman James J. Belden, for example, is a fair illustration of this remark. He was known to be opposed to Mr. Fassett's nomination and said so last night with a good deal of emphasis-not that he did not like Fassett, but because he favored White or Wadswerth. Mr. Belden was seen just after the result of the balloting had been announced and blimtly asked what he thought of the Convention's work and what were his feelings toward

"I'm glad you have asked that question," said he promptly. "I'm glad of an opportunity to say right ere at once before anything has been done that I'm for Fassett heart and soul. I like him personally and have always liked him, and I'm going to do everything in my power to elect him. You can't put this too strong. The past has passed, so far as regards the contentions we may have had. We are all now for the ticket and we are going to elect it. I have no grievance against either Mr. Fassett or Mr. Platt. Platt I've known for forty years, and he never broke his word to me once in all our acquaintance. No, sir, there is not a vestige f antipathy in me toward our gallant young leader.

Of this you may rest assured." Mr. Belden's remarks were commented on with much pleasure by all who heard them, and more than one of his acquaintance said: "That's Belden through and through. He'll do his part, you may be sure." Mr. Belden's attitude is that of all of Mr. Miller's friends who could be found this evening. Burleigh, who has done excellent work in Mr. Fassett's behalf, made speech after speech, as occasion offered, in the hotel corridors and elsewhere indorsing the ticket. "There are no factions in this State now," he added. We are all Republicans, and all for Fassett and Vrooman. We are going to make an old-time canvass. Carry the State? Why, the other fellows won't 'be in it.' People will understand that there is no nonsense this year; and wait till you see the majority we'll roll down to Harlem Bridge!"

United States Marshal John W. Jacobus, another of Mr. Miller's most infimate friends, expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with what had been done. "I am, as you know, not considered a follower of Mr. Platt. I have not been in his office for years. I do not expect to be. Mr. Miller is my warmest friend in licans marched through the streets hurralning for their politics. Ent that makes no difference in this case. Mr. Passett is also one of my friends friends, too. My relations with Mr. Platt have consequently nothing to do with it. I do not regard Fassett as being porticularly Platt's choice; on the contrary, I consider that Platt would really prefer to have some body else part up. But the convention took the bit in its teeth mad united on Fassett. I'm for him, and we indebound) partisan, but a broad-gauge fellow, and we

Hamilton Fish, jr., who certainly has fought Fassett and his friends as vigorously as any man in the State, has fought, vigorously for the Collector's nomination and will tight, he says, as vigorously for his election. So will ex-Senator F. S. Glbbs, as was stated in The Tribune to-day.

So will State Senator Sloan, who could hardly find words to-night to express his admiration of the young leader and his confidence in Republican success this fall. State Senator Titus Sheard was equally enthus astic over, the nomination, declaring that it was emsatisfactory to him and to all his and Mr. Miller's driends. Ex-Controller Wadsworth spoke is the highest terms of Fassett, and predicted his election

by a safe majority. In 'fact, it is almost impossible to find any one to night who is not ready and willing to say that the convention has given the party a splendid ticket. The Buffalo people are still somewhat disgruntled over their failure to nominate their favorite. Mr. Becker, and some of them take a deleful view of the future; but the best mich assert that Eric County people say every thing will come out right in due time, though som good missionary work will have to be performed, and this will be done by Mr. Fassett. Among the cou servative men here is Health Officer Smith of New-York. He is considered one of the shrewdest politicians in the State, and his judgment is almost invariably sound. "What do I hink of Fassett's nomination?" he repeated. it is certainly a bold stroke, a bold stroke, indeed, but one of these that takes with the people. It is going arouse great enthusiasm, and, though it will take hard fighting, Fassett can and will win, I think. It is hardly necessary to say that the New-York ounty, leaders are delighted. "Fassett's nomination," said Bernard Biglin, who has been the most active New-York man here in Fassett's interest, "means his election and that of the entire ticket. The conven tion could not have done better. Our people under stand tthat this ticket was put up to be elected. It was capital from top to bottom and it will get a support in New-York County that will surprise people. It is spallties, not sentiment, in these nominat Mr. Biglin, who, by the way, was instrumental in gettling Mr. O'Consor put on the ticket, found that his wews were those of all of the New-York delegatest without a known exception. Mr. Fasseit has always been a great favorite in New-York and Brook-Iyn twith the members of the party organization lobus Brodsky, who has just returned to the Repul Hean feld, was fairly intibling with enthusiasm. "It is an ideal nomination," said he, "and there is no mere doubt of Fassett's election than there is that I live and move and have my being." Sheridan Shook, ex-Police Commissioner French, George Hifflard, George Wazmaker and "Johany" Simpson were equally loud in their proises. Ex-Coroner Nugent said. "Now we are' in shape to do something. If we can't elect Passett we can't elect anybody and don't deserve success." John Collins declared that Fasselt's nom-

Shakers of All Creeds and Kinds

Are to be found in every locality visited by chills and fever. The very enimals exhibit in such plague-festered regions symptoms of the dire infection. If experience has proved, n the domain of medicine, anything conclusively, it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will not only eradicate from the system every vestige of the miasma-born complaint, but effeetually defend residents and temporary sojourners in maingla-scourged localities against it. There is a general consensus of opinion among medical men, no less tase in the minds of the public, on this point. Not only on this continent, but in the traples, where malarial complaints accume their most virulent type, this incomparable medicinal pareguard is universally used and esteemed. Dyspepsia, philousness, constipation, debility and kidney trouble are all ousness, constipation, debitty and a oughly remediable by the Bitters.

was a flagrant and inexcusable violation of the rights of the people, and has our reprobation.

Nineteenth. We favor the amendment of the Ballot law by the substitution for the unofficial "paster" ballot of the "blanket" official ballot, upon which the names of candidates shall be compactly grouped, rendering the voter's duty casy, treating candidates with 'equal justice, lessening opportunities for frand, bribery and corruption, and largely reducing the expenses of elections.

Twentieth. We approve the principle that the government of cities is primarily a matter of business administration, and the enactment of laws to secure for all the cities of the State genuine home rule, the enactment of a law to require a general and uniform system of municipal accounting and the adoption of an amendment to the constitution requiring the passage of a general bill for the government of cities.

Twenty-first, The passage of the Direct Tax is a flagrant tand that he had predicted it three months ago.

Emus Nathan, for kings County, said that an ordinary indorsement of the conversition and that he had predicted it three months ago.

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From all parts of the State Sensitor Erwin, General Curlis and Countering the next fewer in the next fewer be the same. State Sensior Erwin, General Curtis and Congressmen Wever and other representatives from the northern countles had nothing but praise to offer for

Courgessmen Wever and other representatives from the northern counties had nothing but praise to offer for the whole tickets. Edward C. O'Brien, state organizer of the Republican Learne, declared: "Fassett's candidate in my section of the State." I confidently assert that he will revelve the largest vote ever given a Gubernatorial candidate in my Congressional district." O. G. Warren, Editor of "The Iudialo Commercial," telegraphed a rousing editorial for his paper formerow. He does not think that the dissatisfaction in Endialo will prove sciences. Mr. Scatcheard, the rising young Republican leader of Eric County, and a "I'm going home to vote and work for Fassett." That is my indoresement of him and the ticket." Fordinant Editana, collector of internal revenue for the head. He predicts a magnificent victore, and sars that he feels he can do the hinstille and work of his fits. He says that he feels he can do the hinstille and work of his fits. He says that he feels he can do the hinstille and work of his fits. He says that he feels he can do the hinstille and work of his fits. He says that he received in a fit of the predicts a magnificent victore, and sars that he feels he can do the hinstille and work of his fits. He says that he received in the fitted of the farmet of the says that he received in the fitted of the farmet of the predicts and the hinstille and work of his fits. He says that he feels he can do the hinstille and work of his fits. He says that he feels he can do the hinstille and work of his fits. He says that he feels he can do the hinstille and work of his fits. He says that he feels he can do the hinstille and work of his fits head. He predicts a magnificent victory, and a success. I regard Scauser Fasch in the fitter of the fitter of the fitter of himstille head was predicted to be declared to the highlenest your man are for him. No control of the fitter of himstille head to see a fitter of himstille head of himstille hea and will meet with the hearty approval of all classes

A RECEPTION AT THE HOTEL. FASSETT AND VROOMAN SPEAK FROM THE BALL

CONY TO LARGE CROWDS.

ask for a larger or more enthusiastic reception than I was tendered Mr. Fassett to-night by the citizens of They began to gather in front of Power's Hotel, the Republican headquarters, immediately after the nomination was made and by 2 o'clock Main-st., three blocks at least, was packed with people cheering the ticket and enjoying the brilliant display of fireworks that had been arranged for by the local A band of music was stationed on the balcony. This, with numerous street bands and the fireworks and the cheering, made a demonstration seldom seen on such occasions. After awhile the crowd began to call for Fassett and Vrooman. Both gentlemen were found, after diligent search, and

Mr. Fassett spoke first. He was loudly cheered. His speech was brief, but telling. He referred to his college days at the Rochester University, said he felt at home here and spoke highly of the city. "As Rochester goes," sald he in closing, "so goes the State." Mr. Vrooman's reception was equally cordial. He spoke only a few minutes, but pleased the crowd exceedingly, judging by the vigorous way his remarks were applianded. A reception followed in the hotel parlors which lasted until after midnight.

ELMIRA GREATLY EXCITED. THE NEWS OF THE NOMINATION RECEIVED WITH

WILD ENTHUSIASM-THE WHOLE SOUTHERN TIER STIRRED UP.

Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 9 (Special).-The announcement of Collector Fassett's nomination for the Governorship was halled with great delight in this city to-night. The action of the Convention was, of course, fore shadowed, and therefore no surprise, yet many patiently awaited the announcement before giving vent to their pent up feelings. During the afternoon "The Advertiser" office was besieged by anxious in quirers about the situation at Rochester, and during the evening the crowd in and around the office was news was received that Fasselt was the man leading Republicans rushed hither and thither, and soon a cannon was planted on the bank of the Chemun and volley after volley was fired, the jollification be ing kept up till midnight. One hundred guns were The cannonading attracted the attention of fired. everybody in the city, and soon the principal thoroughfares were the scene of lively conversation and inter-change of congratulations between Republicans. Many strength as a candidate, and that he will poll a heavy vote in the southern-tier countles. Groups of Repub standard-bearer and for the whole ticket.

Reports from Waverly told of an enthusia and other places in Tioga County showed that the affairs of cities, commonly known as the Fassett communication of Mr. Fassett and the action of the Conmittee, after its chairman and originator, began its vention generally were received with much exulta-Corning reported a rousing time, in which not a few Democrats took part. The hilarity was echoed and the Wigwam when, under Mr. Fassett's masterful prepare going to elect him as sure as fate. Fassett is no | in all public places Mr. Fassett's name was on every lip and his worthiness and availability as a candidate celebration. Bath, Hammondsport, Addison and other places in Steuben received the news joyously, and Wellsville, Cuba, Friendship and Angelica dispatche satisfaction to the people of "old Allegany." Dis-patches from other places in the southern tier show that the nomination is enthusiastically received.

> 1888, is busy to-night making arrangements fittingly to receive Collector Fassett and the Elmira delegate upon their return from Rochester to-morrow, and for big celebration to morrow night. Other Republicans needing the Republican clubs, are also at work, and by to-morrow evening the city will be ablaze with fireworks, and the noise of brass bands and the shout ing of the multitude will probably eclipse anything of the kind in Eldira for many years. The programme will include a parade from the railway station, a public reception and speeches. This may be said to be the opening note of the campaign, and Chemung will no doubt be thoroughly alive to the occasion. The harmony exhibited by the so-called old factions has done much to enthuse Elmirens to-alght, and Mr. Fassett's native place receives the news of his preferment in a manner never equalled in the history of the country.

MANY CONGRATULATIONS FOR MR. FASSETT. Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 9 (Special).-Telegrams b the dozon poured into Rochester to-night, congratulating Mr. Fassett on his nomination for Governor. His neighbors and friends in Elmira kept the wire hot with messages. From New-York City came also a

Postmaster Van Cott sent the following hearty con We have just held a large meeting and formed a Fassett Campaign Club. From Theodore R. Ruhle came this:

The Republican Association of the VIIIth Assembly District pixtice you their hearty support.

Charles E. Coon telegraphed the following: Splendid. This carries the State and insures '92. Great satisfaction expressed here.

Charles A. Hess telegraphed that the XXIst Assembly District would give Mr. Passett 2,000 majority. Collector Fassett will go to Elmira to-morrow

FLINT'S FINE MANUFACTURERS.

Positively the largest assortment in the country. Our entire premises on 14th St. devoted exclusively to the exhibition of samples, the stock being kept elsewhere in storehouses.

An exceedingly fine line of new and handsomely designed goods. Our facilities as manufacturers are such that we

Cannot be Undersold.

104, 106, 108 West 14th Street.

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Republican so long as the party should remain true to its idenis," he now began to take of clizens."

Much pleasure was expressed, late in the evening, at the announcement Mr. Wedsworth made that
he would go on the State Committee and spend six
weeks of the campuign in New-York City, simply to
help elect Fassett and the rest of the ticket.

True to its ideals," he now began to take
an active and before long a leading part in
local, State and National politics. In 1882 Mr. Hill
had slid back from the Assembly into the Board of
had slid back from the Assembly into the Board of Aldermen of Elmira, was once more carried forward on the broad shoulders of Grover Cleveland into the Lieutenant-Governorship, so that when, in the following year, Mr. Fassett was put forward to restore the shaken Republican fortunes in the XXVIIth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Chemung, Steuben and Allegany, and was in due time triumphantly elected, he found his old friend Hill already installed in the high seat of the Senate Chamber at Albany ready before the Lieutenant-Governor found in the young Senator from Chemung an aggressive Republican, and likely to grow and certain to be hard to overthrow or guide by any of the devices so familiar to the followers of the peanut school of politics. In 1885, Cleveland having succeeded him, Hill, who was a candidate for election as Governor to succeed himself, made a most bitter fight in the Chemung district, with the double object first of helping Hill and secondly of destroying the growing influence of Fassett. Consequently Fassett was re-elected to the State Senate by a greatly increased plurality in a very heavy vote. In 1887, being an off year, the total vote was light, and the Prohibition vote, all drawn from the Republican ranks, was heavy yet Fassett again triumphed over the renewed and ever violent hostility of Hill, who was beginning to look upon what he considered his "presilge" as seri-ously menaced in his own private and personal stronghold of Elmira. In 1880 Fassett was for the fourth time chosen senator, not-In 1880 Fassett withstanding the drain of the Prohibition vote, by a plurality greater than ever. The figures point to the career of a man hard to beat:

Fassett, Democrat, Prohibition, Plurality 8°3 - 15.897 18.506 2.501 885 20.183 17.164 1.110 3.019 887 16.183 15.252 3.565 1.566 889 17.502 13.374 2.169 4.218 Meanwhile, for the head of the State ticket the Democratic majority had been steadily increasing, from 11,134 for Hill for Governor in 1885 to 17,077 for Cook or Secretary of State in 1887, and finally to 20,527 for Frank Rice in 1889 for the same office; thus showing that Mr. Fassett's gains were by no means part of a general drift, but are to be ascribed to his growing nal popularity among the people of his district. In 1889 Mr. Fassett was chosen president pro tempore of the Senate, in place of Henry R. Low, deceased.

From the day when he first took his seat in that ody all the force, all the skill and all the tact with which Walture has liberally endowed him have been used in the support and defence of good government and for the overthrow of bad government. The acknowledged tools no less than the drugged slaves of the Tammany ring and the Brooklyn ring were not slow in coming to regard the young man from Che slow in coming to regard the young man from the mung as "the enemy." A man whom they could neither cafole, nor corrupt, nor "ratile" with outery nor overcome in fence, was to the astute and experienced politicians that were the collar, standing or turned-down, of Croker or of McLaughlin a rare if not a novel sight. It was offensive and dangerous, as presently appeared.

The very name of "investigation" had come to be a thing to smile at, but there was little smiling at aration and searching questions, the rollenness of the new Aqueduct and the old Aqueduct Commission was Hornellsville shared in the general dragged to light, to the sorrow of the contractors and the dismay of the Commissioners, the former losing their money and their "claims," the latter their snug berths. Nor did the Mayor do much smiling, nor yet the Chamberian—we speak now of "the Hon." High J. Grant and "the Hon." Richard Croker, and incidentally of little Miss Florence Croker, "goddaughter" of the first and purse-holder for the second. The anathemas The Escort Club, organized during the campaign of of Tammany should be the litany of the taxpayers. Tammany had in those dark days a private commina tion service, wherein each special and particular curse ended with "Fassett," as of the evil being that had found them out. Mr. Fassett's services in the Senate culminated with his brilliant, resourceful and determined vindication of the Republican position during the

> When, at the close of last July, Mr. Erhardt resigned his place as Collector of the Port of New-York, the President at once telegraphed to Mr. Fassett, at his home at Eimira, offering him the place. Thus twice within a few weeks have the public been treated to the rare spectacle of "the office seeking the man." Mr. Fassett at once accepted the wholly unsought honor, ok of his coat, literally as well as figuratively, and set to work with his usual tree and vigor to show that a man may be the best of Collectors without becoming the worst of Republicans.
>
> In the fine speech at the ballot-reform meeting at the Cooper Institute January 16, 1890, Mr. Fassett revealed himself to the people of this city for the man he is. Among many telling hits, he said:

> There is a wrong condition that confronts us. We know what is the trouble. We know the remedy, and we desire to have it. (Cheers.) We can have it. We will desire to have it. (Chiers.) We can have it. We will have it. It is a matter of American pluck and American will. (Chiera.) I have been introduced to you as a practical politician. (Laughter.) I wish every American citizen of twenty one years and named and account of the control of twenty one years and named to you as a practical politician. practical politician. (Laughter.) I was every americal efficient of twenty one years and upward were a practical politician. (Prolonged cheers.) If there is anything wrong in public government, if there is anything rotten in the administration of city governments or State governments. It is because all American efficient are not practical scheers.) The first duty of an American mar s to be an American politician. (Cheers.) You have no ensiness to claim the right to be protected in the possession our time and some of your brains to the perpetuation of some of our institutions. What right have you to demand of Governor Hill that he shall sign a ballot reform bill when you have elected him after he has once vetoed it?

> The fault is not entirely with practical politicians. The alt is with you American citizens, rolling in wealth, counting in comfort, who do not take interest enough to could to the fundamental elements of political life. You do not go near the primaries or the caucuses. You do not attend nominating conventions. If it is a stermy day you toast your shins at the fireside instead of going to the ils. This is God's universe, and the right prevails mainst the wrong wherever it asserts itself (cheers), and there is anything wrong in any of our institution eless, (Cherra)

biameless, (Cheers.)

Mr. Fassett was secretary of the Republican National Committee in 1888. He is a trustee of Rochester University and of Cook Academy, secretary of the board of trustees of Elmina Female College, and the proprietor of "The Elmina Advertiser."

JOHN W. VROOMAN. John W. Vrooman, the candidate for Lieutenant-

Governor, is one of the most popular men in the State. He is known everywhere from Montauk Point to the Lakes, and in all that territory it would be difficult if not impossible to find any one who knows him that is not his friend. He was born in Herkimer County, in 1844, and having been a farmer's boy, he was once known as "The Ploughboy of the Mohawk Valley." He was educated at the district schools, of which he ecame a teacher while still a mere ind. studied law with the late Judge Graves of Herkimer. In 1863 he entered the Union Navy and served until the war closed. He resumed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. In 1868 he was appointed Surrogate's Clerk of Herist-

ner County, a place which he held until 1876, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Assembly. This place he held for two years, and was then promoted to be Clerk of the Senate, being reappointed to this place five successive terms, making a service of ten years. Declining to be a candidate in 1888, he returned to Herkimer and entered banking business. He held the place of general menager of the bank until November, 1890, when he was elected treasurer of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association and chairman of its executive committee. Mr. Vrooman is a member of Helmer Post, No. 404, G. A. R. He has been a member of the Masonic Grand Lodge of New-York for the last twenty years. He was elected eleven times to various offices by 800 delegates of the Grand Lodge without ever having a single vote cast against him In June, 1889, he was chosen Grand Master of the State. Twice was he re-elected unanimously, but he declined a third term. Mr. Vreoman is a trustee of the Holland Society of New-York, and one of its most active members. He is a director of the Y. M. C. A. of Herkimer, and belong o the Firemen's Association of the State of New-York. He belongs to a score of other clubs and societies, including the Manhattan Atbletic Club, the Lotes, the American Yacht Club and the Republican Club. He is a Methodist, and has been a Sunday-school superintendent for fifteen years.

EUGENE P. O'CONNOR. Eugene F. O'Connor, the candidate for Secretary of tate, was born in Brooklyn, of Irish-American pare His father was a well-known and successful hardware merchant in New-York for many years. When the war broke out, O'Connor was then a boy of seventeen, but he enlisted in the 176th New-York Volunteers, In Company K, as a private. He was not long in the service before his superior officers found that he was a brave and true soldier, and he was promoted from one rank to another for gallant conduct and personal daring to the captaincy of his company, being still under age. He served with General Banks in the expedition to New-Orleans, was in the battle of Port Hudson, and in the Red River campaign General Early advanced toward Washington in 1864 Captain O'Connor, then with the Nine teenth Corps, was ordered to the defence of He then was in command of the Capital. two companies, the officers of which had been killed He went with Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley, and served in all the battles of that campaign up to the battle of Cedar Creek. During that autumn he was on the staff of General Daniel Macauley, of Indiana, and of General Edward L. Molineux, He was severely wounded at the battle of Codar Creek, receiving a ball in the breast. Before he enlisted Mr. O'Connor had attended the public schools in Brooklyn, and when he recovered from the effects of his wound he determined to complete his He entered St. Francis Academy, of Brooklyn, from which he was graduated with the tegree of Master of Arts. Then he entered the New-York University Law School and was graduated from that with "LL. B." added to his name. Captain O'Connor's first political venture was in 1886, when he took the Republican nomination for Congress in the IVth Congress District of Brooklyn. This dis trict has a normal Democratic majority of from 8,000 to 10,000, but Captain O'Connor cut it down to 3,000. In 1887 he received the Republican nomination for State Senator in the HIId Brooklyn District. He for State Senator in the IIId Brooklyn District. He was elected by a large majority. His career in the Senate was all that could be desired. He was an earnest and conscientious member and was thoroughly independent in all his actions. He has been president of the Columbian Chab, of Brooklyn, and row is president of the Emerald Society. Mr. O'Connor's home is at No. 428 Clermont-ave., Brooklyn, and his law office is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York. He has a fine courtry sent at Saratoga. His family includes eleven children. Mr. O'Connor is a member of John A. Dix Post, G. A. R. He is highly popular, both politically and socially.

General Hodges, the candidate for State Treasurer is one of the best known veterans in this State. He was a colonel on General Mende's staff during the war. His army record was so brillant and his personal

popularity so great that he was chosen commander of the Grand Army of New-York, an office which he filled with credit and distinction. In 1889 he was nominated by the Republicans for State Treasurer. He is about fifty years of age. He lives at Haverstraw and is engaged in business there.

ARTHUR C. WADE. Arthur C. Wade, the candidate for Controller, was born in Charlotte, Monroe County. When he was a mail boy his father took him to Ellington. The sor attended the common school as long as he could, but he was forced to leave school to go to work. obtained employment in a sawmill, where he worked until, through an accident, he lost his left arm. Then he was so situated that he could begin the study of law; and he entered the office of T. R. Case, of Ellington. Afterward he studied at the Albany Law School He was admitted to the bar in 1877 and began practice as a member of the firm of Case & Wade. Mr. Wade obtained considerable prominence early in his career by the masterly manner in which he handled a number of assignment cases. This attracted the atten

years ago he was a candidate for nomination as State Senator in Commodore P. Vedder's district, but was defeated. At one time Mr. Wade was city attorney WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND.

taken into the firm of Cooke, Fisher & Wade. Two

William A. Sutherland, the Republican candidate for Attorney-General, was born in Ontario County on May 30, 1849. He was educated at Genesee College, I Lima, N. Y., from which he was graduated with honors He was an excellent student and stood high in all of his studies. After his graduation he entered the law office of Judge Nash, of Livingston County, where h obtained a wide and thorough knowledge of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1874. He since has practised in Mount Morris and Rochester. For a man who has been a lawyer for less than a score of years, he has been remarkably successful. He has handled some of the most difficult cases in his part of the State, and it is a maxim among lawyers with whom he comes i Continued on Seventh Page.

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